

VIII. *Remarks on a small collection of Clavicorn Coleoptera from Borneo, with descriptions of new species.* By  
A. SIDNEY OLLIFF.

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THE Clavicorns enumerated in the following list were collected by W. B. Pryer, Esq., at Sandakan, in N.E. Borneo. Although the collection contains but twenty-one species, it will, I think, be advisable to publish a complete list of them in preference to merely describing the new forms, as the Coleoptera of this locality, or indeed of any portion of Northern Borneo, are but very imperfectly known. I have added references to the descriptions of those species which are not included in the Munich Catalogue.

To receive a species of *Phylloscelis* from Borneo is interesting, as showing the very wide distribution of the genus. *P. ovides*, Mars., on which the genus was founded, was described from Senegal, *P. testudo*, Gers., from Zanzibar, and *P. arechavaletæ*, Mars., from Monte Video. I have seen a specimen of *P. testudo* in Mr. George Lewis' collection from Abyssinia.

The two new genera and more important novelties in this collection Mr. Waterhouse proposes to figure in an early number of his 'Aid to the Identification of Insects.'

I hope soon to have an opportunity of investigating the *Erotylidæ*, *Endomychidæ*, and *Coccinellidæ* contained in Mr. Pryer's collection.

List of species referred to in this paper:—

HISTERIDÆ.	<i>Carpophilus ordinatus</i> , n. s.
<i>Plæsius javanus</i> , Erich.	<i>Trimenus adpressus</i> , Murr.
<i>Phylloscelis orbicularis</i> , n. s.	<i>Prometopia rhombus</i> , n. s.
	„ <i>catillina</i> , n. s.

NITIDULIDÆ.	TROGOSITIDÆ.
<i>Calonecrus wallacei</i> , Thoms.	<i>Narcisa lynceus</i> , n. s.
„ <i>rufipes</i> , Pasc.	

<i>Acrops punctata</i> , Fabr.	<i>Psammæcus hirsutus</i> , n. s.
<i>Ancyrona pryeri</i> , n. s.	
<i>Lophocateres</i> (n. g.) <i>nanus</i> ,	MYCETOPHAGIDÆ.
n. s.	<i>Litargus exiguus</i> , n. s.
COLYDIIDÆ.	
<i>Bothrideres nocturnus</i> , Pasc.	DERMESTIDÆ.
	<i>Dermestes cadaverinus</i> ,
	Fabr.
CUCUJIDÆ.	<i>Trogoderma defectum</i> ,
<i>Ancistria retusa</i> , Fabr.	Walk.
<i>Inopeplus borneensis</i> , n. s.	<i>Orphilus oscitans</i> , n. s.
<i>Platycotylus</i> (n. g.) <i>inusi-</i>	
<i>tatus</i> , n. s.	

## HISTERIDÆ.

PLÆSIUS, *Erichson*.*Plæsius javanus*, *Erich.*

One example only, which is somewhat narrower than the typical form.

PHYLLOSCELIS, *Marseul*.*Phylloscelis orbicularis*, n. s.

Orbicular, very convex above, a little longer than broad, shiny black. Head large, transverse, with a fine marginal stria. Antennæ pitchy, apical joint brownish yellow. Mandibles short, robust, and strongly curved, with the apex acutely bifid. Prothorax large, sides regularly rounded, anterior margin slightly produced in the middle, the lateral stria close to the margin, sparsely, irregularly, and extremely finely punctured. Scutellum scarcely visible, triangular. Elytra twice as long as the prothorax, a little broader at the base than at the apex, truncate behind, with the outer angles rounded; sides with a fine marginal stria: each elytron with six striæ; the sutural entire and rather indistinct; the others well marked, the first, second, and third parallel and entire, the fourth uniting with the sutural, the fifth commencing before the middle and extending to the apex; humeral stria very indistinct, oblique. Prosternum short, narrow, much broader in front than behind, with a strong central ridge extending from the base to just behind the apex. Mesosternum twice as broad as long; anterior margin

much produced in the centre, with a feebly defined marginal stria, and another well-marked flexuous stria extending from the posterior angle to near the middle of the anterior margin. Metasternum large, with a deeply-impressed central line, sides oblique, marginal stria distinct; near the posterior margin there are deep, scattered, rather elongate punctures. The first abdominal segment with coarse punctuation at the base. Legs pitchy, all the tibiæ armed on their outer margins with short, sharp spines, and on their inner margins with a few much smaller and sharper ones; tibial spurs short and acute. Length, 3 mm.; width,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

This species is allied to *Phylloscelis ovidcs*, Mars., but cannot be confounded with it on account of the different structure of its mandibles and legs, smaller size, and the dissimilarity in their dorsal striæ. The strong punctuation at the base of the metasternum and on the basal segment of the abdomen is not mentioned in the description of any described species of *Phylloscelis*.

#### NITIDULIDÆ.

##### CALONECRUS, Thomson.

##### *Calonecrus wallacei*, Thoms.

The two examples obtained, as seems almost invariably the case with this species, have a transparent yellow sticky substance adhering to them.

##### *Calonecrus rufipes*, Pascoe.

A single specimen of this rare species was obtained.

##### CARPOPHILUS, Stephens.

##### *Carpophilus ordinatus*, n. s.

Oblong-ovate, rather convex, black, somewhat shining, sparingly clothed with fine fuscous pubescence. Head transverse, strongly and moderately closely punctured, with a feebly-defined longitudinal central impression. Eyes large, prominent, and finely granulated. Clypeus shining, impunctate. Antennæ pitchy, basal joint and club rather darker. Prothorax at the base twice as broad as long, moderately narrowed in front, where it is a little broader than the head together with the eyes, slightly convex, very coarsely and closely

punctured; anterior angles obtuse; sides gently arcuate, finely margined; posterior angles acute. Scutellum large, rounded posteriorly, more finely punctured than the prothorax. Elytra as broad as the prothorax at the base, but rather narrower at the apex, finely punctate-striate; interstices very narrow, scarcely raised; apex of each elytron strongly rounded, rather oblique on the inner side; sides with a fine reflexed margin. Abdomen with the last two segments exposed, strongly punctate, and somewhat shining above; the last segment with the sides oblique and slightly sinuate before the apex, the apex truncate, very slightly emarginate, outer angles obtuse. Under side black, feebly and rather thickly punctate. Legs pitchy, tarsi paler. Length, 3 mm.; width,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

This very distinct species is best placed in Section VII. of Murray's subgenus, "*Carpophilus* proper." It is nearest to *C. bakewelli*, Murray, but has the prothorax proportionately broader, and the elytra punctate-striate and much longer than in that species.

#### TRIMENUS, Murray.

##### *Trimenus adpressus*, Murr.

Although a considerable number of specimens were obtained, none appear to approach *T. angustatus*, described by Mr. Murray with much hesitation as a distinct species.

#### PROMETOPIA, Erichson.

##### *Prometopia rhombus* (Murray in litt).

Oblong-ovate, moderately convex above, fuscous, somewhat shining, covered with short, fine, and close greyish yellow pubescence. Head embedded in a deep emargination of the prothorax, transversely impressed, rather finely and closely punctured. Clypeus punctured as closely as the head. Eyes moderately large and coarsely granulated. Antennæ reddish brown. Prothorax at the base two and one-half times broader than long, narrowed in front, rather finely and closely punctured, deeply quadrangularly emarginate in front, finely margined, anterior angles acute and prominent, sides with a broad testaceous reflexed margin, posterior angles slightly acute. Scutellum very short and broad, rounded behind,

finely punctured. Elytra about twice as long as the prothorax, finely and irregularly punctured, sides gradually rounded, with a testaceous reflexed margin vanishing at the apex. Pygidium with only the apex visible from above. Legs reddish brown. Length,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; width,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Can only be compared with *Prometopia binotata*, Murray, with which it agrees in outline; it is, however, at once separated from that species by its narrower head, more prominent mandibles, different colour, and more pubescent surface.

*Prometopia catillina*, n. s.

Oblong, a little broader in front than behind, pitchy, rather shining, sparingly clothed with very fine and short yellowish grey pubescence. Head very large, transverse, embedded in an emargination of the prothorax, impressed in front, finely and closely punctured at the base. Eyes large, rather finely granulated. Antennae brownish testaceous. Prothorax a little more than twice as broad as long, slightly narrowed in front of the middle, very finely and closely punctured, deeply and very broadly emarginate in front, yellowish towards the sides, anterior angles acute and prominent, sides with a testaceous reflexed margin which is rather broader in front than behind, posterior angles right angles. Scutellum rounded posteriorly, more finely and closely punctured than the prothorax. Elytra more than twice as long as the prothorax, very finely and closely punctured, sides parallel for about half their length, then gradually rounded to the apex, with a testaceous reflexed margin vanishing posteriorly; each elytron with two rather large yellowish red patches, one before, the other behind the middle. Pygidium concealed. Legs brownish testaceous. Length,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; width, 2 mm.

This species may be distinguished by its broad head and the large size of the patches on the elytra. It evidently belongs to the group of *Prometopia quadrimaculata*, Motsch.

## TROGOSITIDÆ.

.NARCISA, Pascoe.

*Narcisa lynceus*, n. s.

Oblong, scarcely narrower in front than behind, dark chestnut-brown, covered with broad ashy-grey scales, intermingled here and there with blackish ones. Head embedded within an emargination of the prothorax. Eyes black, the superior pair very large, transversely ovate and approximated above. Antennæ reddish brown, club lighter. Prothorax about twice as broad as long, moderately strongly emarginate in front, the sides of the emargination very oblique, with a smooth patch on each side at the base, anterior angles rounded, posterior angles more so, sides strongly arcuate and finely serrulate. Scutellum very small, sides parallel, rounded behind. Elytra three times the length of the head and prothorax together, rather broader at the base than the prothorax, gradually widening for about two-thirds of their length, then gently rounded to the apex, crenate-striate, the alternate interstices with large deep punctures placed at irregular intervals, shoulders rectangular, sides straight, with very fine rounded serratures; each elytron with three chestnut-brown patches formed of deep punctures and scales, the first before the middle on the disc, the second on the margin a little behind the middle, the third still nearer the apex and close to the suture, the three together forming a triangle of which no two sides are equal, with an elongated oblique patch close to the apex. Under side dark brown, with a bronzy tint, rather coarsely rugulose, sparingly covered with ashy-grey scales. Meso- and metasternum less strongly rugulose. Abdominal segments very finely rugulose, thickly covered with fine ashy-grey scales. Legs bronzy, sparsely clothed with smaller scales. Length, 9 mm.; greatest width, 4 mm.

Of this interesting species, the third and largest of the genus yet described, only a single example was taken. The form of the prothorax and structure of the eyes are very peculiar. In *Narcisa decidua*, Pascoe, its nearest ally, the superior eyes are not nearly so large nor so close together; the anterior angles of the prothorax in *N. lynceus* are not so prominent nor the sides as strongly serrulate as in the other species; the

posterior angles of the prothorax are strongly rounded. The sides of the elytra are straight, whereas in *N. decidua* they are flexuous. The third species, *N. bimaculata*, Gestro (Ann. Mus. Genov., xv., p. 59), is from Sumatra, and differs, according to the description, in having only one black patch on each elytron, and the suture somewhat raised. There is no description of the eyes, but it is stated that there is a tuft of scales on the inner orbital margin of each of the superior ones: this tuft exists in both the other species, although in *N. lynceus* it is very small in comparison with that of *N. decidua*.

ACROPS, *Dalman*.

*Acrops punctata*, Fabr.

Appears to be common; the specimens vary from  $3\frac{3}{4}$  mm. to 6 mm. in length.

ANCYRONA, *Reitter*.

Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr., xx., p. 77 (1876).

*Ancyrona pryeri*, n. s.

Subrotundate, a little longer than broad, much depressed, rather dark dusky brown, moderately closely covered with short, stiff, bristle-like, dirty yellow hairs, which are hooked at the extremity. Head transverse, embedded in an emargination of the prothorax. Antennæ brownish testaceous, club rather paler. Prothorax at the base more than three times as broad as long, much narrowed in front, finely and not very closely punctured, more thickly so at the sides, rather strongly emarginate in front, sides of the emargination oblique, anterior angles nearly right angles, slightly blunted, sides gently arcuate and finely margined, the margins very finely serrulate, posterior angles somewhat acute. Scutellum transverse, rounded behind. Elytra about twice as long as the head and prothorax together, crenate-striate, interstices broad, impunctate, and uneven; humeral angles slightly rounded; sides broadly dilated at the base, then gradually less and less dilated to the apex. Under side sordid testaceous. Prosternum impunctate. Abdomen with the penultimate segment rather strongly and not very closely punctured, the last segment concave,

less strongly punctured. Tibiæ and tarsi pitchy, the tips of the claws black. Length,  $4\frac{1}{3}$  mm.; width,  $3\frac{2}{3}$  mm.

In form this species resembles the genus *Latolæva*, Reitter (Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. xx., p. 75), the type of which is the well-known *Peltis ovalis*, MacLeay, but in the structure of the head and prosternum it agrees best with *Ancyrona*.

#### LOPHOCATERES, n. g.

Head nearly quadrate. Eyes rather small, lateral, not prominent. Antennæ 11-jointed, basal joint large, with the inner angle much produced, 2nd joint short, 3rd rather longer, 4th to 7th transverse and very short, last four forming a gradually elongated club, of which the joints increase in breadth as they approach the apex. Mandibles robust, inner margin straight, the apex slightly incurved. Maxillæ with both lobes narrow and sharply jointed, the inner much the shorter. Maxillary palpi 3-jointed, the basal very small, the 2nd rather longer, the 3rd longer than the 1st and 2nd together, rounded at the apex. Labium with the anterior margin rounded. Labial palpi 2-jointed, of which the apical is somewhat the longer. Prothorax transversely quadrate, rather strongly margined laterally. Elytra about the same width as the prothorax, depressed, covering the abdomen, subparallel, with fine costæ. Legs short and slender; tibiæ armed on their outer margins with short, sharp spines, the posterior tibiæ with a row of blunt teeth at the base, slightly projecting over the 1st joint of the tarsus, tibial spurs short; tarsi 5-jointed, the basal very short, the 2nd and 3rd rather longer, the 4th shorter, and the 5th nearly as long as the other four together; claws simple.

The fine but distinct costæ on the elytra, the gradual 4-jointed club of the antennæ, and the peculiar structure of the posterior tibiæ, are characters which will serve at once to distinguish this genus. Its exact position must for the present remain doubtful, although I have no hesitation in referring it to the subfamily *Peltinæ*, and it should, I think, be placed near *Eronyxa*, Reitter (Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr., xx. (1876), p. 83), although differing widely from that genus.



*Lophocateres nanus*, n. s.

Elongate, pitchy brown, somewhat shining. Head finely and closely punctured at the base, rather more strongly so in front. Epistoma separated from forehead by a strongly impressed curved line. Prothorax twice as broad as long, flattened above, finely and closely punctured, slightly emarginate in front; sides reflexed, with broad and rather paler margins, posterior angles acute. Scutellum rather large, transverse, rounded posteriorly, extremely finely punctured. Elytra more than twice as long as the head and prothorax together, suture very slightly raised, sides parallel for two-thirds of their length, then gently arcuate to the apex, with narrow reflexed margins; each elytron with six fine costæ, parallel and reaching to the apex, of which the 5th is the strongest, the 6th lateral, less distinct; each costa with a line of fine distinct punctures on each side. Under side pitchy, very sparingly covered with fine yellow pubescence. Prosternum with a few scattered punctures. Mesosternum slightly rugulose. Metasternum impunctate. Antennæ and legs pitchy. Length,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; width,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

## COLYDIIDÆ.

BOTHRIDERES, *Erichson*.*Bothrideres nocturnus*, *Pascoe*.

Mr. Pryer obtained two examples of this rare species, in one of which the prothorax is considerably more narrowed behind than in the type, with which I have compared it. This character may possibly prove to be sexual; at any rate it is not sufficient to separate it specifically.

## CUCUJIDÆ.

ANCISTRIA, *Erichson*.*Ancistria retusa*, *Fabr.*

A single specimen only.

INOPEPLUS, *Smith.**Inopeplus borneensis*, n. s.

Black, shining. Head twice as broad as long, distinctly and closely punctured, with a well-marked longitudinal impressed mesial line in front. Antennæ with the two basal joints pitchy. Prothorax in front broader than long, strongly and obliquely narrowed behind, distinctly and rather closely punctured, anterior margin slightly produced in the centre, sides gently rounded in front. Scutellum transverse, rounded behind. Elytra piceous, with a brassy tint, as long as the head and prothorax together, at the base not quite as broad as the prothorax, much broader behind, rather coarsely and moderately closely punctured, humeral angles obtuse, sides very finely margined; apex of each elytron arcuate. Abdominal segments finely and irregularly punctured, sides regularly rounded. Legs pitchy, tarsi paler. Length,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; width of abdomen,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

In the form of the head and prothorax this species agrees best with *Inopeplus terminatus*, Waterh. (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), iii., p. 214), and in the shape of the elytra and abdomen with *I. ephippiatus*, Pascoe. It is, however, at once distinguished from either of these species by its unicolorous elytra and less strongly punctured head.

## PLATYCOTYLUS, n. g.

Head transverse. Eyes large, lateral, the greater portion being visible from above. Antennæ 11-jointed, flattened, gradually thickening towards the apex, basal joint short, 2nd rather shorter and narrower, 3rd a little longer than the 1st and thickening towards the apex, 4th to 7th equal in length and somewhat shorter than the 3rd, 8th to 10th shorter and rather broader, apical considerably longer and rounded at the apex. Mandibles short, robust, and simple, with the inner margin slightly sinuate before the apex. Maxillæ with the inner lobe small, narrow, and rather finely pointed; outer lobe nearly twice as long as the inner, much broader at the apex than at the base; inner margins of both lobes clothed with long bristly hairs. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed, basal joint short and narrow, 2nd much longer and broader at the apex than at the base, 3rd narrower

and but little longer than the basal, 4th nearly as long as the 2nd and pointed at the extremity. Labium small, very slightly emarginate in front, clothed with a few long hairs. Labial palpi 3-jointed, basal very small, 2nd much longer, 3rd a little longer than the 2nd, thicker at the base than at the apex. Prothorax transverse, with the anterior angles produced into sharp points, the posterior angles slightly reflexed. Scutellum transverse. Elytra depressed, subparallel, and covering the abdomen, humeral angles obtuse, slightly produced and reflexed. Legs unarmed; male with posterior tarsi 4-jointed, the other tarsi 5-jointed; claws with a small obtuse tooth in the middle.

This genus will come into the subfamily *Cucujinæ*, as defined by Erichson, and must be placed near *Læmophlæus*.

*Platycotylus inusitatus*, n. s.

Shining black. Head strongly and rather closely punctured. Antennæ almost half as long as the entire insect. Prothorax twice as broad as long, slightly convex, considerably narrowed behind, margined all round, very finely and moderately closely punctured; anterior margin scarcely sinuate, the angles acutely produced; sides rounded and slightly constricted before the base; posterior margin straight, with a feeble central impression, the angles slightly produced and moderately acute. Scutellum transverse, with a few fine irregular punctures. Elytra reddish brown, the suture black, the sides dusky, about twice the length of the head and prothorax together; strongly punctate-striate, the interstices slightly raised and extremely delicately punctured, moderately broad, the 4th and 5th much narrower, the 6th costiform for two-thirds of its length; with an elongate triangular impression behind the scutellum, sides very gently arcuate, rounded posteriorly. Legs pitchy black. Length,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; width,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

Since writing this description I have received several examples of this species from the S. Andaman Islands.

*Psammæcus*, Latreille.

*Psammæcus hirsutus*, n. s.

Yellowish testaceous. Head thickly covered with large and rather obscure punctuation. Antennæ about half the length of the entire insect, finely but distinctly

pubescent, with the 7th to 10th joints black. Prothorax slightly wider than the head, one-quarter broader than long, convex, closely and strongly punctured; anterior angles strongly rounded; sides subparallel, with eight fine teeth and a few long bristly hairs; posterior angles rounded. Elytra at the base considerably broader than the prothorax, gradually widening for two-thirds of their length, then arcuately narrowed to the apex, rather closely covered with fine yellow pubescence, which is thicker towards the sides, very strongly punctate-striate, the interstices raised, narrow, and smooth; each elytron with a broad lunate black marking just behind the middle, extending from the suture to near the margin. Length,  $3\frac{1}{3}$  mm.; width,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

Allied to *Psammæcus* (*Telephanus*) *cruciger*, Waterh. (Ent. Mo. Mag., xiii., p. 125). The feebly-toothed, subparallel, and bristly sides of the prothorax, pubescent surface, and large size of this insect are characters sufficient for its specific separation.

#### MYCETOPHAGIDÆ.

##### LITARGUS, *Erichson*.

##### *Litargus exiguus*, n. s.

Elongate-ovate, pale reddish brown, covered with very fine yellow pubescence. Head transverse, very finely and closely punctured, upper orbital margins dark brown. Prothorax as wide as the head in front, gradually widening posteriorly, convex, very closely and very finely punctured, sides gently arcuate, anterior angles obtuse, posterior slightly acute. Scutellum very small, rounded behind. Elytra twice as long as the head and prothorax together, narrowed behind, delicately and closely punctured; each elytron with three large obscure brown patches, one near the suture at the base of a triangular shape, another just before the middle at the side, the third and largest near the apex, with an indication of a fourth near the suture a little before the middle. Antennæ and legs testaceous. Length, 2 mm.; width, 1 mm.

In form this species closely resembles *Litargus trifasciatus*, Woll.; it differs, however, in being more sparingly and finely pubescent, less strongly punctured, of a darker colour, and in having six large brown patches on the elytra.

## DERMESTIDÆ.

DERMESTES, *Linné*.*Dermestes cadaverinus*, *Fabr.*

Numerous examples of this cosmopolitan species were taken.

TROGODERMA, *Latreille*.*Trogoderma defectum*.*Attagenus? defectus*, *Walker*.

As *Walker's* diagnosis, "Niger, pubescens, elytris subtilissime punctatis apice ferrugineis. Long. 1 lin.," is insufficient for the identification of this species, which I have compared with his type in the National Collection, I here give a more detailed description of it:—

Ovate, pitchy black, somewhat shining, considerably broader in front than behind, densely covered with short black pubescence. Head slightly transverse, very finely and closely punctured. Prothorax much broader than long, finely and rather closely punctured on the disc, more closely at the sides, anterior angles acute, sides gently arcuate, posterior angles acute and very slightly produced; with a stripe of yellowish grey pubescence on each side near the margin. Scutellum very small, transverse, smooth. Elytra more than twice as long as the prothorax, much narrowed behind, finely and closely punctured, ferruginous, and less closely punctured towards the apex; the shoulders not very prominent; the sides almost parallel for about two-thirds of their length, then gradually rounded to the apex. Under side pitchy; the sterna polished and extremely finely punctured, pubescent at the sides; abdominal segments very finely punctured, and clothed with very short and close pubescence. Antennæ and legs ferruginous. Length,  $2\frac{1}{3}$  mm.; width,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

This species was originally described from Ceylon.

ORPHILUS, *Erichson*.*Orphilus oscitans*, n. s.

Ovate, shining black, very convex, covered with rather long yellowish pubescence. Head transverse, extremely finely punctured. Antennæ short, testaceous, except the first two joints, which are dark brown; basal joint large, transverse, 2nd very slightly shorter, 3rd to 8th very

small, 9th to 11th forming a compact club, of which the apical joint is much the largest. Prothorax much narrowed in front, very finely and closely punctured, sides rounded, posterior angles acute. Scutellum transverse, rounded behind, sparingly punctured. Elytra rather broader at the base than the prothorax, very finely, rather closely, and irregularly punctured, reddish brown, with the basal quarter black, the black extending along the suture to a little beyond the middle, with a dusky spot near the margin on each side; shoulders very slightly prominent; sides arcuate, rounded behind. Legs and tips of the claws black, tarsi testaceous. Length, 2 mm.; width,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

A very distinct species. I have seen another somewhat resembling it from Chili, which is, I believe, as yet undescribed.